NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN. A Uniontown (Pa.) dispatch says: "The worst fear touching the fate of the men who were imprisoned in the coal mine at Youngstown, four miles from this place, by the explosion of fire-damp which took place there at 4 o'clock last evening has been fully confirmed. Six of the miners were taken out last evening soon after the disaster, two of them were dead and two of the other four so seriously injured that there is no hope of their recovery. This left from fourteen to eighteen men supposed to be still imprisoned in the mine. The exact number is not certainly known. The work of reaching these men was continued industriously throughout the whole night, and by this morning the dead bodies of twelve of them had been trought out and delivered to their friends and relatives at the mouth of the pit-This makes fourteen dead in all, and, together with the four injured, accounts for eighteen, or the whole number supposed to be in the mine. The scenes at the mouth of the pit as the disfigured bodies of the dead were brought to the sur-

Sig. Pasqualine Brignoli, the noted tenor, died at the Everett House, New York. He had been suffering for the last six weeks with a complication of diseases of the liver and kidneys, and had been confined to his bed circulation. At the prepared rate of re-

face and given into the hands of the wives

and relatives was distressing in the extreme,

and vividly recalled to mind the piteous wails

of the bereaved families who waited at the

opening of the Leisenring mine last February

for the bodies which they knew were coming

lifeless to them from the uncompassionate

bowels of the earth. It was a sad spectacle,

indeed, and moved to tears many of hundreds

who had been drawn to the place by the news

Horace Deland, of Brookfield, N. H., aged 18 years, chained himself to a brush heap near his father's house, then set the brush on fire and deliberately burned himself to death. A gash was found on one side of his throat, made by a razor, which was found near by. A note was found directed to his parents, saying he was tired of living. He gave no reason for the act, but it is thought to have been caused by unrequited

Ellis Ames, one of the venerable lawyers of Massachusetts, died at Canton in his 76th year.

Alfred G. Luders & Co., commission merchants at New York, owe \$106,000, while their actual assets are but \$2,300.

WESTERN.

Three masked men bound James Crain in his house, near Brookston, Ind., and maltreated him when he refused to disclo where his money was concealed. They found \$400, but \$2,000, hidden in a secret place, escaped their clutches.

Portland (Ore.) dispatch: Two Indians are reported killed at Long Creek, Grant County, by a party of unknown whites. The hand had camped on the stream the whites crept within rifle-range and fired into their camp, killing two braves, and made their escape. It is said these Indians took an active part in the recent Bannock war, and committed several outrages and murders among the whites. In that county hatred of the Indians is intense. The matter is to be investigated, as trouble is feared, and an Indian outbreak of serious proportions is thought very probable.

Denver (Colo.) telegram: "Rumors have reached here of the lynching, by vigilants, of a gang of seventeen cattle-thieves, captured while in camp on Rock Creek, in the Gore range of mountains, twenty or thirty miles west of Georgetown. No particulars are at present obtainable. The report is thought to be exaggerated."

A six-story building on the corner of Michigan street and La Salle avenue, Chi. cago, owned by Charles E. Culver and occupled by several manufacturing firms, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$90,000. James Carr, foreman of a cigar-box manufactory, conducted thirty of his employes to the fire-escape, and lost his life by falling from a window-sill.

C. D. Cobbitt's People's Bank, at Canton, Ill., failed for \$100,000. The assets are placed at \$50,000.

Owing to internal dissensions, the Obio State Dental Association, which has been in existence since 1866, disbanded at Columbus, after a two-days' session.

Lena Haberland, aged 10, died at St. Louis of trichiniasis, the muscles and tissues of her body being found infested with pork parasites. Her little brother is ill from the same malady, and her mother, who passed away a month ago, is believed to have died of the disease.

R. Power Palmer, connected with an insurance agency in Chicago, poisoned himself in a hotel with laudanum, evidently on account of poor health.

F. J. Moses, formerly Governor of South Carolina, having been jailed at Detroit for swindling a clergyman, nearly succeeded in hanging himself in his cell. When cut down he was black in the face, and bad the West Indies. In return therefor, Cuba lost consciousness. On recovering he was and Porto Rico are to receive American sentenced to ninety days in the House of

An explosion in the gas-works at will be freely trimmed down. Milwaukee, caused by a stoppage in a pipe leading to the purifiers, inflicted damage amounting to \$15,000.

Two men were killed at Duluth by falling from a scaffold on the side of an elevator 100 feet high.

The Federal Grand Jury at Cincinnati has indicted Police Lieutenants Michael Mullen and John Burke and Patrolmen Keatof colored men rom voting, at the recent election, by locking them in the station house

The Presbyterian Synod of Ohio. in session at Cheinnati, deplored the deser cration of the Sabbath, and favored prehibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxi- probable. cating liquors.

In a Republican procession in Taylorville, Ill., Leroy Hunter allowed his torch to hit Eugene Darner on the head. A quarrel and fight ensued, when Darner struck Hunter with a base-ball bat, breaking his neck. The murderer was arrested, and taken out of town for safety.

SOUTHERN.

George T. Jackson, President of a cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., is confessedly a defaulter. The investigating comwittee estimates the steal at from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Parkerville (S. C.) dispatch: Sunday last was the white church dedication. It is reported that colored men disturbed the service by firing pistols. A bad feeling has continued since, and to-day culminated in the killing of James Blackwell, an officer, in attempting to make arrests, by a volley fired by negroes who were barricaded in a house. There is great excitement, and further violence is expected. Gov. Thompson has been advised of the situation. Parkesville is in Edgefield County, thirty miles from

Dr. Paret, of Washington, was chosen Bishop of Maryland by the Protestant Episcopal Convention in session at Baltimore. Dr. Paret who is of French extraction and a

native of New York, is 55 years of age. Albert and Charles Goodman (colored) were hanged for murder in St. Bernard Parish, La., Albert said he was guilty, but maintained that his brother was inno-

Fort Smith (Ark.) dispatch: While Elijah Henderson, a tenant on the Arnold plantation, Choctaw Nation, was playfully presenting a pistol, supposed to be unloaded, at several friends assembled at his home last evening, it accidentally went off and killed his wife. Henderson became almost crazy and begged to be killed. To-day he surrendered to the United States Marshal, and desires to plead guilty to murder so he may be hanged.

WASHINGTON.

During the year ending Nov. 1, the the national banks withdrew from the Federal Treasury \$17,320,313 deposit d to secure demption the 5 per cents will disappear by

Washington special: The par value of the United States bonds held to secure circulation at the close of business to day was \$325,341,300. The value of those held for the same purposes the 1st day of July, 1883, was \$356,593,500, showing a reduction in sixteen months of \$31,255,200. The 5 per cents have disappeared from the vaults; the 6's remain substantially unchanged; the 3's have decreased nearly 25 per cent; there are no longer any of 31/2's, while the 4's and 41/2's show / simultaneously. an increase of about \$12,000,000 and \$10,000,-000, respectively. While the 3's held in the Treasury show the most marked decrease, the proportion of these bonds so held to the full amount outstanding is greater than it was a year ago. Then the ratio was as two to three; now it is about as three to four, The bond-call maturing to-morrow is the last of those already made, and half a mile from town and shot him to pieces. as there will be about \$15,000,000 to pay out on account of pensions before the close of the year Treasury officials are of the opinion that Secretary McCulloch will not issue another call to mature before Jan. 1. The 3 per cents now held for the banks are nearly all of the lower numbers, as the banks made special efforts to secure those likely to be called last, but another call cannot fail for the purpose of hunting and fishing, and to draw out a considerable number of them, unless Congress takes some action to prevent further contraction of national bank cir-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schooner Lady Dufferin, from Chicago, was wrecked on Caribou Island, Lake Superior. The crew abandoned the craft, reached another island in a yawl boat, were picked up, and landed at Port Arthur. Assignments have been made by S. Selig, a wholesale milliner of San Francisco: George E. Hutchinson, a mining capitalist of Cleveland; William Ogle, a shoe-dealer in St.

A letter from Nassau, N. P., dated Oct. 24, says: The hurricane which swept the easterly part of the Bahamas, from the 10th to the 16th inst., caused considerable damage on land and sea. A number of vessels engaged in sponging and inter-insular commerce are known to be lost. The American schooner Jonathan Knight, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, with coal, was driven upon a reef at Palmetta Point, Elenthera, at midnight, on the 15th, and became a total wreck. Only two of her crew were saved. Capt. Malloy and son, the steward, and three seamen were drowned. The schooner San Blas, a Baltimore trader, was

lost together with her crew. Business failures for the week numbered 205, twenty nine less than the previous week, but an increase of ten over the corresponding period of 1883. Bradstreet's Journal, in its commercial summary, for the week, says: Special telegrams this week indicate that in general there has been no gain as compared with the movement of merchandise for several weeks past. General trade at almost all commercial centers continues quiet, with little if any prospect of material gains prior to the

opening of the new year. The treaty now in process of negotiation between Spain and the United States provides for the free admission to the latter country of sugars, molasses, and raw tobacco, and a reduction on other articles from cereals on the same footing as Spanish, and the tariff on cattle, fish, and manufactures

FOREIGN.

The steamship Massdam, from Rotterdam, was found burning 700 miles from the coast of Ireland, and deserted by the crew and passengers, of whom no trace was discovered. The vessel was enveloped in smoke and flames, and had evidently been burning for days. It is hoped that the crew ing and Cunningham for preventing a party and passengers have been picked up by a west-bound craft.

> The municipal authorities of Limerick, by a vote of twenty-seven to five, decided to persist in their refusal to pay the tax assessed for extra police service. The arrest of several members of the corporation is

Rumors have reached London that a SHEEP 4.00 00 5.00

severe type of cholers is spreading through

now blockading Formosa Admiral Courbet has telegraphed the French Minister of Marine that the sanitary condition of his troops is far from satisfactory. He fears that he will be compelled to abandon some of his projects against the Celestials.

The French Government has ordered the dispatch of two cruisers and five gunboats to China. Italy will soon send two war vessels to the Congo region to conserve commercial interests.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A fire along the wharves of Lubec, Me., destroyed \$40,000 worth of property. The Willow Springs distillery property at Omaha was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

The National White Lead Works at Willow Grove, Pa., were ruised by fire.

The office of the Montreal Herald is in the hands of its creditors, whose claims aggregate \$80,000. C. H. Cordingly & Co., iquor importers, of that city, have made an ass'gnment. A petition in bankruptcy was filed at Oakland, Cal., by Alexander B. Cooper, a mining speculator, who owes \$260,000. The city of Wheeling is in default of the interest on its building loan.

A press dispatch from New Iberia, La., gives the following particulars of a bloody affray at a Republican meeting a day or two before the election: "Judge Fontelieu and eight or ten others left here for Louisville to hold a political meeting in the interest of Kellogg. After the crowd had assembled, a disturbance was created by persons hallooing "Hurrah for Gay." Joseph Guilfaux rushed to the scene of the trouble, and was fired at, the ball passing through his hat. He returned the fire. At that moment there was a general row, and Capt. Bell, a prominent sugar planter and a Democrat, and Joseph Guilfaux, a leading Gay man, and Oliver Boutte (colored), a Kellogg supporter, from New Iberia, were killed outr'ght. The wounded, as far as known, are: Jules Mestayer, Republican candidate for Sheriff last spring, thigh broken; ex-Sheriff T. Viator, shot twice in the abdomen. About a dozen others were slightly wounded. Six negroes were killed so far as known. The perpetrators were surrounded and kept under guard until the Sheriff arrived to arrest them. A courier was then dispatched to New Iberia, and in a few minutes after he arrived the town was in the wildest excitement. All saloons were closed by order of the Mayor. Fifty or seventy-five men from here left under order from the Sheriff for the scene of trouble. All were armed with double-barreled shotguns and rifles. They arrested Fontelieu and Adolph Bienvenu, and five white men, who are now in the parish jail under heavy guard. It is said a thousand shots were fired

Taylor, who poisoned five men with cantharides near Pillowville, Weakly County, from which two have died, was taken from jail and lynched. Twenty-five or thirty masked men walked into Bresden, and with sledge hammers broke down the doors of Taylor's cell. Taking him out, they carried him about The mob was sober and orderly. Taylor was a cousin of Andy Taylor, the notorious East Tennessee desperado.

The cry of "Fire" was raised in the Star Theater at Glasgow. In the rush to escape sixteen persons were killed and twenty others were wounded.

A gas vein with a flame of fifty feet was struck at Cannonsburg, Pa. The members of the Providence

Base-Ball Club, who won the championship, have each been presented by the management with a gold badge and an order for a new suit of clothes.

The lumber shipments from Saginaw have been 7,000,000 feet more this year than A passenger train on the Baltimore

and Ohio Road, while running at full speed, leaped the track near Alta, Ohio. Eighteen persons were injured. Judge Anthony has decided in the

Scott law tax eases in Cincinnati that where the suit was not commenced within a year of the tine the tax was paid nothing can be recovered. Hamilton County is interested in the decision to the amount of \$400,000.

In a street duel at New Orleans, John Duffy killed Edward Gardner, Master Methanle of the City Railway.

The Rev. Dr. Paret has been elected to the bishopric of Maryland.

THE MARKETS.

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NEW YORK.			n
BREVES	\$6.25	@ 6.75	1 8
Hoos	4.75	66 5,25	l t
FLOUR-Extra	5.50	66 6,00	1
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	:483	66 .85	l i
No. 2 Red	.85	100 .86%	
COUN -No. 2	-54	@ .55	5
OAT -White	.34	et .37	1
BEEVES HOOS FLOUR-Extra WHEAR-NO. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red. Coun-No. 2 OAT :-White PORK-New Mess CHICAGO. BEEVES-Choice to Prime Scients	16.59	@17.00	1
CHICAGO.		- T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	1
Good Shipping	0.20	es 1.00	1
Common to Pair	0,70	00 6,23	1 5
Form Comment to Pair	4.50	NE 5 95	1
From Fancy White Winter Ex	4.95	65 A 75	C
Good to Choice Spring	4.00	40 4.50	8
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring.	.75	06 .76	V
No. 2 Red Winter.	.74	68 .75	1
CORN-No. 2	.41	WE .4256	
DATS-No. 2	.24	0E .25 19	1 8
RIE-No. 2	149	06 ,50	8
CHICAGO. BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers. Good Shipping. Common to Fair. FO 18 FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spring. WHEAT—No. 2 Sprint. No. 2 Red Winter. CORN—No. 2. BARLEY—No. 2. BARLEY—No. 2. BUTTER—Choice Creamery. Fine Dairy. CHEESE—Full Cream. Skimmed Flat. EGGS—Fresh. POTATOES—New, per bu. PORK—Mess. LARD. TOLEDO.	.61	VE 463	1 5
BUTTER-Choice Creamery	.26	66 '58	10
Fine Dairy	.20	00 .23	1
CHEESE-Full Cream	,12	66 .13/2	e
Parts - Proch	-1/0	00. 39	10
Portagore Now nor but	90	OF 122	a
Print Moss	17.95	W 15.75	t
LARD	-063	6 ab .07	1
TOLEDO,	7.107		a
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.70	@ .71	1 "
CORN-No. 2	.48	66 ,50	
VHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—NO. 2. WHEAT—No. 2. WHEAT—No. 2. WHEAT—No. 2.	.27	@ .28	1
WHEWAUKEE.	***	100 000	
Conv. Va d	-72	66 .73	
OATS No. 2	440	66 -40	d
RABILEY-No. 9	54	48 55	1
Pons-Meas	15.00	6015.50	ь.
LARD	6.75	05 7.00	1.0
ST. LOUIS.		75-100-1	100
WHEAT-No. 2	.76	66 .77%	t
Conn-M xed	.36	@ .37%	100
ATS-Mixed	.26	68 .27	100
KYE.	.49	00, 00	t
PORK-AlessCINCINNAPI	10.20	@15.10	n
WHEAT-No 2 Red	27	W 70	
CORN	49	60 - 50	12
OATS-Mixed	.27	68 -28	1
PORK-Mess	14.50	0015.00	17
LARD	.06	1600 .0734	0
WHEAT—No. 2 COEN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 BARLET—No. 2 PORK—Mess LARD WHEAT—No. 2 COEN—M xed ATS—Mixed RYE PORK—Mess CINCINNATL WHEAT—No. 2 Red COEN OATS—Mixed PORK—Mess LARD DETROIT. FLOUR WHEAT—No. 1 White			100
FLOUR.	5.00	@ 5.50	l
WHEAT-No. 1 White.	-77	08 .78	t
Ourse No. 2 Wigned	43	41 .41	n
Popy_Vew Moss	17.50	ef 19.00	n
INDIANAPOLIS	21.00	69.19.00	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red. New.	.73	@ .75	t
CORN-Mixed	.40	66 .42	
OATS-Mixed	.25	66 .26	3
EAST LIBERTY.	41000		t
CATTLE-Best	6.00	@ 6.50	W
Pair	5,50	6.00	1
FLOUR. WHEAT—No. 1 White. CORN—Mixed. OATS—No. 2 Mixed. PORK—New Mess. INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New. CORN—Mixed. OATS—Mixed. CATTLE—Best. Pair Common.	4.00	4.50	

WHEAT.

A Reduction in Acreage in Europe and This Country Next Year Probable.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, says a Washington telegram, contains some interesting facts concerning the crops and grain markets of Europe. I seems that stagnation and depression in prices are agitating the farmers of Europe as well as of this country. There is little if any profit to the farmers, and it is believed that the inevitable result will be a reduction in the acreage of wheat next season. The crops have been unusually large, and the abundance there, as well as elsewhere, has furnished a supply almost unprecedented, and vastly in excess of the demand. The disheartening price which all grain is now bringing is even a severer blow to the farmers than the bad crops of

previous years, and coming when their resources are pressed to the utmost, the future is looked forward to with dismay.

The papers are teeming with farm statistics showing the cost of raising grain per acre and the resulting money returns in the markets. Average English wheat brings \$1.03 per bushel, which is less than it can be raised for in that country. A year ago, when the average was 20 per cent, higher, it was said there was more money to be made with average crops at that price, and now as the reductions in rent have not kept pace with the falling markets the amount of loss

per acre is the only question.

A writer from Great Britain estimates the wheat yield of that country for the present year at over 74,000,000 bushels. He estimates the requirements of the 36,000,000 of people to be fed at over 300,000,000 bushof which 74,000,000 bushels are supplied at home, leaving 126,000,000 to be imported from foreign countries. About this amount was imported last year. The writer continues: "The stock of foreign wheat in the warehouses on Sept. 1, 1883, was known to be enormous, and this stock has probably been reduced. The total has probably been reduced. The total price of wheat during the past year has also caused a larger proportion of home-grown wheat to be consumed by stock, and the still lower prices which are likely to prevail during the coming year will tend to increase the consumption. The imports of foreign wheat during each year do not, therefore, at the present time supply so reliable a measure of the annual requirements as was the case formerly, when the stock of foreign wheat had not assumed

such gigantic proportions."

This condition of the grain market in Europe, which draws so heavily from our supply, it is believed, will result in a large reduction in the acreage in this country next year. With an increased foreign demand and a smaller supply, the price of cereals would be raised, a movement of the crops would become more active, and a better condition of things generally is pre-

WARDS OF THE NATION.

A Dresden (Tenn.) dispatch says that The Annual Report of the Indian Bureau.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in

his annual report, says the progress of the Indians toward civilization is most encouraging, and that it is fair to presume that in the near future they will be no longer a burden but a help to the Government. He states that the Indians' appropriation is too small, and urges the necessity of passing an appropriation bill early in the session. Congress is urged to pass a stringent law prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians, and to enforce the law forbidding the sale of liquor to them. Touching the removal of the Crow Indians, in Montana, it is stated that it has thus been made possible to add to the public domain at least 3,000,-000 acres of the reservation, leaving still all the land necessary for the use and occupancy of this tribe of Indians. If these 3,000,000 are so disposed of as to give the Crows some benefit from the proceeds thereof, they will no longer require any aid from the Government, and thus one factor of the Indian problem will have been solved, and an example and incentive given other tribes of Indians to do likewise. Great good has resulted from the establishment of courts for the trial of Indian offenses, and an appropriation of \$50,000 is asked to pay the salaries of judges. The Commissioner calls attention to the necessity of establishing a United States court in Indian Territory, and recom-mends that the bill pending before Congress, to prevent timber depredations in that Territory, be made to include coal and other minerals. A more liberal compensa-tion is asked for the Indian police, and their efficiency is warmly commended. School work is reviewed at length, its great value demonstrated, and the necessity shown for the expenditure of a much greater amount of money in this direction. Attention is called to the fact that Congress granted a right of way through Indian Territory to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Kansas Southern Railroads, and the statement is made that the Indians consider his a violation of treaty obligations. The Commissioner refers to the invasion of the Indian Territory by Payne and others, and says there is no possible excuse for these repeated lawless invasions. The lands are not public lands in any sense as yet, whatever disposition may be made of them hereafter. It is manifest that, without the passage of some stringent law, intruders an only be kept out by the troops, and should they at any time be temporarily withdrawn for any purpose, the Territory would be rapidly overrun. The Commis-sioner indorses the report of the commission to review the award of damages of \$36,000 to the Indians, on account of the construction of reservoirs at the head-waters of the Mississippi, and says no one can compute what evil consequences may arise should Congress ignore its duty to hese Indians by a failure to make appropriations to carry out the terms of the award. CLIPPINGS.

GOV. BUTLER does not travel on Sun-THE dentist to the court of Italy is an

American. SACRAMENTO is shipping sweet potatoes MME. GERSTER, ill with rheumatism of the throat, has canceled all her engage-

PRESIDENT DARLING, of Hamilton Colege, has been elected a member of the Victoria Institute and Philosophical Society

of Great Britain.

In Cleveland John T. Raymond adver-tised a grand parade of "the new party," and in the evening hired 100 small boys to narch through the streets with torches and ransparencies, on which was inscribed: Vote for John T. Raymond for Congress." The streets were crowded that night to see he parade, and the theater was packed all

LIEUT. GREELY has leased a house on I street, Washington, for the winter.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Points from the Report of the Biographical Sketch of the De-Commisioner.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, says a Washington dispatch, has submitted his report of the operations of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The sales, entries, and selections of public lands embraced 26,834,041 acres; Indian lands, 697,129 acres; total, 27,531, 170 acres—an increase over the year 1883 of 8,101,137 acres, and over 1882 of 13,222,003 acres. The receipts from the disposals of public lands were \$11,840,993; from Indian lands, \$938,137; total, \$12,779,100—an increase over 1883 of \$1,073,364, and an increase over 1882 of \$4,392,750, to which is to be added \$10,275 received for certified copies of records, making the total receipts

for the year \$12,789,405. The total number of entries and filings was 286,812, aggregating 40,625,000 acres, an increase over the preceding year of 60,724. The number of entries approved for patenting under the pre-emption and other laws was 60,276, an increase over the previous year of 6,429. The agricultural patents numbered 51,337, an increase of 855 over the preceding year. The number of private cash entries was 9,894, and 3,206,-95 acres were sold under the pre-emption law, an increase of 920,385 acres over the preceding year. The receipts from cash sales were \$10,302,582, an average of over \$1.32 per acre; 3,118 tracts of land, embracing 200,002 acres, were sold at public sale at an average of \$2.94 per acre.

The Commissioner renews his recommendation that the pre-emption law be re-pealed, and deems it important that the nomestend law be amended so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for two years, before a homestead entry may be committed to cash payment. He recommends the repeal of the timber culture act, the act providing that lands covered by relinquishments shall be subject to entry immediately upon cancellation at the local office, the desert land law and the timber and stone land act.

There were 1,076 miles of railroad constructed during the year under the various grants. The Commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to examine and decide upon unsettled private land claims in New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona, and recommends the re-establishment of the boundary line between Colorado and Utah, and the survey of the boundary line between Dakota and Montana and in Yellowstone Park,

Thirty-two cases of illegal fencing of public lands have have been reported, the area inclosed aggregating 4,431,980 acres. Twelve cases have been acted upon and suits recommended to compel the removal of the fences. A very large number of complaints remain uninvestigated for want of facilities. The Commissioner says that the portion of the public lands still remaining should be economized for the use of actual settlers only. An act reserving the public lands, except mineral and timber reserves, for entry under the homestead law, with amendments to prevent evasion of its wise restrictions, would be a measure

meeting this end. In conclusion, the Commissioner points out the necessity for the immediate adoption of some measure by which the natural forests may be preserved at the headwaters of important rivers and their tributaries, and in such other situations where their preservation is expedient for c'imatic effect and other good reasons of utility. He says there is no good reason why lands worth from \$25 to \$100 per acre for timber should be sold for \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre as at present, and he favors the withdrawal from sale or entry, under existing laws of all distinctively timber lands of the United States, until examination and appraisement can be made. After examination permanent timber reserves should be established where deemed desirable, and provision made for the sale at not less than the appraised value of the remainder.

PENSIONS.

Some Facts and Figures About the Pension

At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 the total number of persons on the pension rolls, including revolutionary pensioners, was 10,772, and the aggregate amount required to pay these pensioners was \$1,034,600. In 1862 there were added 1,884 names, and notwithstanding this addition at the close of that year there were but 8,159 names on the roll. This is explained by the fact that a large proportion of those on the pension lists prior to the rebellion took part in secession and were dropped from the pension rolls. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, shows the effect of the war of the rebellion on the pension rolls, the payment for that year rising to \$4,985,474. From 1864 to the present time there has teen a steady increase on the rolls; the total number, according to the last official report, being 303,658. The amount of money paid to pensioners in 1863 was \$1,025,140, and in 1883 it was \$60,431,973.

Stabbed in a Ball-Room.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) special.] A bloody murder occurred at an early hour this morning at Martin's Ferry, just opposite this city. A dance was in progress, and Benjamin Frazier and George Bleubach claimed the hand of a girl for a waltz. Their quarrel was made intense by an old feud. Bleubach took the girl, who threw herself between them, when Frazier drew a huge knife, and, reaching over the girl, made a lunge at his opponent, inflicting a fatal wound. Bluebach fell, and Frazier, throwing the girl aside, buried the blade in his enemy's body. Others then interfered, and the dying man was borne out. Two officers, it is said, saw the affair, but did not venture to interfere. The murderer went on with the dance for two hours, and then came to this city, and is somewhere here secreted. Bluebach died to-night.

Poisoned Her Children and Herself.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) dispatch.] A terrible tragedy is reported from Cal-houn County. Mrs. Johnson, while labor-ing under a fit of temporary insanity, poisoned herself and two of her step-children with arsenic. The poison was mixed with sugar. One of the children refused to eat, but she succeeded in inducing the others to partake of the compound, and they died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed some of the mixture herself and soon died.

MRS. A. H. REED, of Oshkosh, Wis., has begun suit against the Central Wisconsin Railroad for \$10,000 damages, for injuries received by her husband a year ago, from his team taking fright at Mmc. Modjeska's private car, which blocked the street crossing.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL hopes to in-troduce generally into the deaf and dumb institutions the entire substitution of articulate conversation for the present system of sign language.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN denies the story that his daughter is to wed the President

WILBUR F. STOREY.

ceased Proprietor of the Times.

Life of Great Ambitions, Arduous Labors, and Brilliant

Wilbur F. Storey, editor and proprietor of the Chicago Times, died at his residence on Prairie avenue, in that city, on the 27th of October. His death was not unexpected, as it had become generally known that his physical system was scriously impaired and his mind shattered. For some time before his death his mind was entirely powerless and inactive, and the only evidence of life remaining was shown in respiration and by his pulse, both of which were faint. His passing away was painless.

Wilbur F. Storey was one of the best and most widely known residents of Chicago. His reputation as a journalist ranked among the foremost. When in his vigor he was radical and aggressive, and at the same time comprehensive and well poised. These qualities were reflected in the great newspaper which he edited so ably and successfully for so many years. He had qualities which crew to him many strong and faithful friends, and at the same time made him bitter enemies. His influence, and that of the Times, when he was actively at its head and shaped and enforced its policy, were very great. But few, if any, journalists in this country have wielded a wider or more potent influence. From the Chicago Daily News we glean the following biographical sketch of the deceased journalist:

Mr. Storey was born Dec. 19, 1819, in Salisbury, Vt. His family was of the same stock as that of the celebrated jurist. He passed the first ten years of his lite on his father's farm, attending a country school in the winter only. When he was 12 years old, his father having moved to Middlebury, he entered the office of the Middlebury Fress Press, to learn the printing ousiness. He remained there until he was 17, with the exception of one winter, during which he attended school. At 17 he had saved \$17, and with this small amount, added to \$10 which his mother gave him, he went to New York to begin life for himself. As a youth he was said to be quiet, retiring, and industrious, and rather averse to seciety. In New York he worked as a compositor on the Journal New York to begin life for himself. As a youth he was said to be quiet, retiring, and industrious, and rather averse to society. In New York he worked as a compositor on the Journal of Commerce for a year and a half and then came West to La-Forte, Ind., where he established a Democratic paper, he undertaking the mechanical part of its management and the celebrated Ned Hannegan atterward Snited States Senator, being editor. This enterprise did not succeed, and Mr. Story purchased a drug store. Failing in this, also, he established a Democratic paper in Mishawaka called the Toesin. After editing it a year and a half he went to Jackson, Mich., and studied law for two years. At the end of that time he started the Jackson Patriot, and conducted it with such ability that he pushed to the wall the Democratic paper already in existence there. After editing the Patriot a year and a half, he was appointed Postnaster by President Polk and held the office until deposed by President Taylor. Having sold his paper when he become Postmaster, he was again into the drug business, and dealt also in groceries, books, and stationery. While in Jackson he took an active part in politics, and in 1850 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Michigan by a large majority over Austin Blair. Having an opportunity to acquire an interest in the Detroit Five Press he availed himself of it, and in 1853 removed to Detroit. Befere long he becamenhalf owner and subsequently sole owner of the paper. When he went to Detroit the Free Press was a feeble organ with almost no circulation or influence. In eight years Mr. Storey paid for the entire concern, saved about \$30,000 and made the paper the most able, prosperous, and influential Democratic organ in the West. For the first six years Mr. Storey did all the editorial work on the paper and during the next two years had but a single assistant. He was always the first to reach the office in the morning and the last to leave it at night. His remarkable success was due not alone to his until the paper went to press, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and then to return at 8 o'clock to resume his labor.

In 1861 Mr. Storey realized that he had built up the Free Press to the limit of prosperity which its field permitted, and his ambition urged him to something of larger scope and dimensions. After healthful health and his ambition has been also between the second contents of the president of the pres

dimensions. After hesitation between Chicago and several other cities, he decided to come to this growing commercial center of the West. At that time the Chicago Times had deteriorated from being the influential organ of Stephen A. Douglas to a paper of almost no influence by standing, and with a circulation less than 1,200. Mr. Storey bought the paper and at once began the work of making the influence in the control of the cities and standing and with a circulation less than 1,200. the paper and at once began the work of making it the influential journal it subsequently became. He rracticed the same industry and wonderful application, and exerted the same remarkable journalistic ability by the exercise of which he had gained success in Detroit. The rebellion had just begun and the time was one of great political excitement. Mr. Storey sent out numerous special orrest ondents with the different armies, used the telegraph most liberally, and the times had always the freshest war news, often outstripping its contemporaries in the completeness and accuracy of its accounts of battles and operations at the front. The attitude which the paper took editorially during the exciting times of the rebellion was such as to give the paper an enormous circulation. Mr. Storey was accounted a rank copperhend and ardent rebel sympacticer, and shaped the policy of his paper accordingly. Numerous threats against his life were made by exasperated Unionists, and once the Times was suppressed for a few days by military order. Whatever clee may be said of the course of the Times at that time, it certainly was such as was best calculated to increase its reputation and circulation. The paper grew very rapidly into one of the greatest journals of the West, and Mr. Storey was obliged again and again to increase its reputation and circulation. The paper grew very rapidly into one of the greatest journals of the West, and Mr. Storey was obliged again and again to increase its publishing facilities. The financial success of the paper was great, and Mr. Storey. This was burned in the great fre of 1871, after which Mr. Storey built the existing Times building on Dearborn street was built by Mr. Storey. This was burned in the great fre of 1871, after which Mr. Storey built the existing Times building on Dearborn street was built by Mr. Storey was done but comparatively little in the matter of editing the Times. The strain of hard work and close application becan to tell upon his system, and since his return from Philadelph is the influential journal it subsequently became. He reacticed the same inqustry and wonderful application, and exerted the same remarkable

Ir is said that gold and silver mines changed hands over the result of the Owens-Murphy prize-fight at Butte City. They do things in a large way out in Mon-

WASHINGTON McLean has given up his comfortable residence in Cincinnati to his son and his bride. The old gentleman will make Washington his future home.

It has been proposed to furnish the railroads with grain cars built entirely of steel. It is said that more grain can be carried with less wear and tear.

One of the daughters of Henry Wads-worth Longfellow is engaged to be married to Mr. Thorpe, brother of Mrs. Ole Bull.

THE Metropolitan Railroad in London runs 1,211 trains a day.